

WAR OFFICE'S RETICENCE

The News Censorship Controls All Avenues of Information.

Only Rumors, Soon Discredited, Reach the British Public—A Report That the Railroad Is Still Open Lacks Confirmation—Tales of English Reverses From Foreign Capitals—The Dutch of Cape Colony Join the Boers—Views of a Prominent Government Official—Hiddebrandt's in the Way of Prompt Assistance—White's Perilous Position.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Despite the fact that communication with Ladysmith is supposed to have ceased shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, additional news from the Transvaal keeps coming in. At a late hour it is reported that the railroad is still open, although it is necessary to use the greatest caution in conducting the traffic. It is expected momentarily, however, that General Joubert, who has a large and particularly mobile force at his command, will sweep down and seize the railroad, even if he has not done so already.

The War Office continues very reticent on the subject of news from the seat of action. Officials assert most positively that no definite information has been received from the front telling of war movements at Colenso or anywhere else. From first one source and then another come rumors of reverses to the British forces. For instance, it is said that General White has been compelled to retreat to Pietermaritzburg, and that it was necessary, in his haste, to leave his wounded behind. Such rumors, however, are but little credited, because it is believed that they have their origin in the reflection of the silence which preceded the evacuation of Dundee. From the last authoritative statements received from the front, the War Office is of the opinion that the artillery of the Boers is more than equalled by the British guns, thus making an assault on the English lines rather more difficult than under other circumstances.

Another thing which causes distrust of the situation, is some news which has an authoritative foundation, to the effect that the invaders have been joined by the Dutch of the Northern Cape Colony. It is further asserted in this connection that a threatened uprising of the natives is about to reach a climax. Despatches from Berlin state positively that Ladysmith has fallen, yet this is not credited at the War Office. The public, however, attach more importance to the report on account of the fact that from Berlin the first news of the disaster to the Irish Fusiliers, the Gloucestershire regiment and the mountain battery.

That the War Office regards the situation as more serious is apparent to the most casual observer, because of the fact that rapid arrangements for the concentration of another army corps at Aldershot within the next week are under way. As an evidence of the manner in which England regards the present struggle with the Boers a prominent war official may be quoted as saying:

"Not since England lost the American colony has she had such a fight on her hands. As another comparison of the difficulties to be met with England takes the late war between Spain and the United States as an example. Owing to the great distance of the seat of the struggle from the directing office, it is difficult to keep in touch with the commanding general in the field. This disadvantage is, of course, facilitated by the fact that we are fighting on foreign ground, in consequence of which the lines of communications are largely in the hands of the enemy. In addition to this, the great distance makes it almost impossible to rush troops to the assistance of the various strained situations. Had we been able to render prompt assistance to the detachments at Kimberley and Ladysmith, we would have been in decidedly better shape. As it is we feel that although many lives may still be sacrificed, the ultimate result will be success to British arms."

MORE DISTURBING REPORTS.

Anti-British Press of Berlin Say Ladysmith Has Fallen.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A despatch to the "Morning Leader" from Brussels says that the report Thursday of the capture of Colenso, Natal, by the Boers received the German Government in a cipher despatch. The news was communicated to Dr. Leyde, Dr. Transvaal's agent, who made it public. The anti-British press of Berlin, Paris, and Amsterdam reiterate the reports of a disaster at Ladysmith. The latest report from Amsterdam says that the place has capitulated, and that 6,000 British are prisoners, a majority of them being wounded.

GATHERING AT LADYSMITH.

Further Additions to the Forces Reaching General White.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Ladysmith correspondent of the "Morning Post," recording under date of October 31 the arrival on the British right of Gen. Lucas Meyer, with a large Free State reinforcement, says that further additions to Commandant General Joubert's strength are expected immediately, notably the Middleburg and Lydenburg commands, the latter under Schalkburger.

During the fighting on October 30 the Boers asked for an armistice for the purpose of burying their dead and attending to their wounded. An armistice was refused, but they were allowed to enter the dead under a flag of truce.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail" describes the Boers' present artillery, which, he says, he learns was not all they ordered. The suddenness of the outbreak prevented the delivery of the greater part of the guns they had contracted for. They have immense stores of ammunition, which are out of all proportion to the number of their guns. The Boer artillerymen had two months' practice under

THE BRITISH PLAN NOW.

Proposed Invasion of the Free State Reported From London.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The "Standard's" London correspondent claims to know that Dr. Leyde, the Transvaal agent, was, until a few days ago, in telegraphic communication with Pretoria through an indirect diplomatic channel. It was by this means that the Transvaal learned of the supposed British plan to enter the Free State from the south and advance on Bloemfontein. It was with the view of anticipating this movement that the Boers concentrated in Natal, hoping to capture on Durban and then advance on Pretoria and close the port, the topography of the country enabling a small corps on the neighboring hills to prevent the British from landing while the main Boer army hastily returned to defend the Orange River.

A PROTEST FROM JOUBERT.

Use of Lyddite the Cause of a Formal Complaint.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—An official of the War Office, when questioned today, would not deny the report that before communication with Ladysmith was cut off General White had informed the Government of a protest received by him from General Joubert against the use of Lyddite in British shells. It is stated upon this, it is believed to be excellent authority that such a protest was sent, and that Joubert referred to the use of the high explosive as inhuman and not in accordance with the rules of modern warfare. The message from Joubert was in writing and a copy was, it is said, at once transmitted to the War Office by General White. It is safe to say that no attention will be paid by the War Office to the protest, the use of Lyddite never having been barred by nations from use in time of war.

THE WAR OFFICE ESTIMATE.

A Report of the Loss to the British Forces.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The War Office makes the total loss in Maudslayi's fight near Ladysmith, 31 killed, 120 wounded, and 465 missing. The missing does not include the Irish Fusiliers or the First Battalion of the Gloucestershire regiment, who are supposed to be prisoners at Pretoria. In the "lost" column the casualties of these regiments are given as 28 killed and 54 wounded.

RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR BOERS.

A Large Force With Guns Northward of Zululand.

DURBAN, Nov. 4.—A letter from Eshowe, Zululand, reports that there are from 2,000 to 3,000 Boers, with several guns, to the northward of Zululand, and that they are ready to march.

The American-African Line steamer Maria, which cleared from East London for Delagoa Bay, has been detained here, pending enquiries as to her cargo. The shipping agents desire an explicit definition of contraband of war in order to prevent the present inconveniences.

BROWNING UPON THE TOWN.

More Heavy Guns Being Mounted Near Ladysmith by Boers.

LADYSMITH, Nov. 1 (Delayed in transmission).—This morning the Boers are apparently mounting more heavy guns to the north and northwest. These are likely to give trouble. Fifteen hundred Boers are streaming southward of the town.

SYMPATHY WITH THE BOERS.

The Paris Municipal Council Votes an Anti-British Address.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The municipal council, despite the protest of the prefect of the Seine, has voted an address, expressing sympathy with the South African Republic. The address declares that it is regretted that the declaration of war should have been issued after the Peace Conference at The Hague, and protests against Europe allowing the strong to crush the weak.

A SECOND CONTINGENT.

The Canadian Authorities Offer Another Regiment to Britain.

OTTAWA, Nov. 2.—The Dominion Government has offered a second contingent to the imperial authorities to assist Her Majesty's forces in South Africa. This action has been taken on account of the disaster at Ladysmith. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned from Quebec, where, in company with some of the other ministers, he was seeing the Bastille, he held a meeting with some of his colleagues, and it was decided to cable at once an offer of further assistance. The Premier made the offer through the Governor General in the usual way.

As to the manner of raising the contingent, and what it will comprise, the Canadian Government will be guided by what the Marquis of Lansdowne and the War Office may determine. There will be no difficulty in raising another thousand soldiers in Canada and they can be equipped and outfitted in a very short time. Those who were disappointed in not going with the first contingent may yet have an opportunity at the front.

A cable was received today from Joseph Chamberlain thanking Canada for its sympathy and offer, and stating that it had been referred to the War Office.

Kimberley Siege Uneventful.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A despatch to the "Telegraph" dated Kimberley, October 31, says that all is well there. The siege is uneventful. The people have, however, been made rather uneasy by reports that the English have been driven out of Natal.

Aden-Zanzibar Cable Interrupted.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The Western Union Telegraph Company announced today that all messages passing over the Aden-Zanzibar cable are subject to censorship. The cable extends from Aden, at the southern extremity of the Red Sea, to Zanzibar on the east coast of Africa. South of Zanzibar the cable is working as far as Mozambique, but the next section to Delagoa Bay is still interrupted.

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AMERICA IN THE ORIENT

The Government's Interest in the Dismemberment of China.

Representations to the Powers That the Open-Door Policy Must Prevail—No Ports or Spheres of Influence—Equal Rights With Other Nations—Philippine Policy Praised.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Washington correspondent of the "Chronicle" says that the American Government has determined to exert its utmost influence to prevent the further dismemberment of China, and to prevent the existing spheres of influence being closed to Americans. The State Department, through the diplomatic representatives in Washington, asked France, Germany, and Russia to give assurances that the open door policy would prevail, and received verbal assurances to that effect. The powers interested suggested that the United States shall be content with obtaining a port and a sphere of influence, thus making her a participant in the dismemberment. The Government rejected the suggestion. If the powers refuse to give written assurances with reference to the open door policy the United States will insist that China strictly observe the treaty giving America equal rights with the other powers. The Government contends that its rights are violated when Russia and other powers are able to close ports against the United States or place American merchants at a disadvantage, compared with the Russians, by a discriminatory tariff.

The correspondence informant, when questioned regarding the American policy in the event of the powers refusing to give the desired guarantees, said that the United States might lodge such a forcible protest at Peking that when one of the powers next attempted an enlargement of territory the Tung-Hsi-Yamen could shield itself behind the United States on the ground that the United States had not assented. The power would then have to deal with the United States, not merely China. The papers here comment approvingly upon the report of the Philippine Commission. "The Times," after remarking that "the difficulties that beset the United States in the Philippines present on a smaller scale the same problems that those who are confronted with in South Africa," says that the chief influence of the insurgents to give trouble will be removed when they realize the American determination to achieve the end of her policy, but whether the task be long or short there is no question that it will be accomplished. America cannot escape her destiny. The idea of preserving isolation is a dream, and every year must increase her points of contact with other nations and her share in the control of the destinies of the world. In the fulfillment of her appointed mission she can rely in the fullest measure on the sympathy of this country."

FIRE'S WORK IN NEW YORK.

Two Persons Injured and Three Supposed to Be Dead.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Fire destroyed the interior and the roof of the building at 94-95 West Street this afternoon, and, perhaps, wrecked the walls. Some fifty people were employed there, and it was thought tonight that three of them had perished. Two employees were injured in trying to get out of the building, each breaking his right leg and none had more than barely time to escape. The fire was soon so serious that five alarms were rung in. It started at 2:15 o'clock in the basement in a case of explosion, which there was a great quantity in the building, and spread so rapidly that merchants on the opposite side of the street fled in terror. The flames came from the basement where they seemed to be coming also from the windows of every one of the six stories. The chief concern was for the people who were in the building, and it was believed that five of them were killed. He came up to the street and turned back saying that he was not so sure that the fire was not so far as known that was the last seen of him. The smoke then was already so thick in the basement that one man had to be dragged out or he would have succumbed. One of the four men who dragged him out none believes it possible that Coudon could have got to the cellar and out again. The loss is estimated at \$250,000.

RUMORS FROM SEBASTOPOOL.

Suggestions of Complications in the Mediterranean Unfounded.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The "Graphic's" correspondent at Sebastopol reports that unusual activity in naval quarters. Admiral Prier, of the French navy, arrived the other day, and has since been joined by Captain Montferrat, the French naval attaché at St. Petersburg. They daily confer with Admiral Tiroff, the commander of the Russian fleet. It is reported that the latter fleet will be mobilized at its full war strength.

The "Standard's" correspondent at Rome, apparently alluding to something similar to the "Graphic's" Sebastopol despatch, says he has learned from official sources that the reports of impending complications in the Mediterranean are unfounded. All the powers will maintain absolute neutrality.

Telegraph Wires Down in England.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—This city is unfortunately isolated today, so far as telegraphic communication is concerned, the wires being down in every direction. Consequently no details of the damage wrought by the storm have reached here, except from Helensburgh, where a number of houses were unroofed and chimneys blown down.

Rear Admiral Hereford's Death.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Hereford, in an interview at Sheffield, denied that he had been appointed second in command of the Mediterranean squadron.

Architect Gilbert's Plans Approved.

Secretary of War announced yesterday that the recommendation of the jury of award appointed to examine architects' plans for the new custom house at New York had been approved. This recommendation was that the plans submitted by Architect Cass Gilbert, of St. Paul, be accepted.

Possible Victim of Chicago Disaster.

ASBURY PARK, Nov. 3.—While patrolling this afternoon, Britton Sloan, a member of the life-saving crew, found the body of a man which had been washed ashore at Loch Arbour. No papers were found in the pockets by which the body could be identified. The belief is that the man is one of the victims of the ferryboat Chicago disaster.

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A BOY WHIRLED TO DEATH.

He Is Caught in Machinery and Frightfully Mangled.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Fifteen-year-old Joseph Gregg, of 303 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn, was whirled around in the belt of the American Singer Machinery at the foot of North Sixth Street this morning. He died soon afterward at the Eastern District Hospital.

He was riding the big wheels in the cooperative room, when his coat was caught by one of the large belts and he was carried with the swift running machinery. The belt is attached to an immense wheel, which comes within less than a foot of the ceiling and of the floor.

In his efforts to free his coat the lad's arm became fastened in the belt and he was carried up, striking the ceiling with great force. Then he was swept along, his body thumping over the floor. This was repeated several times until his arm was torn from the socket and he fell unconscious.

Both his legs had been cut off below the knees. Above that they were crushed. There was scarcely a spot on his body that remained unbruised.

PRIVATE DOWNER SHOT.

Fired Upon in Attempting to Escape the Guard.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Private Simon Downer, of the Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, was shot at Fort Niagara yesterday while attempting to escape from the guard. He died of his wounds. Downer was placed under arrest for assaulting five of his comrades with a knife. In the struggle it was thought he had been injured and the guard was called out to see that he was not attempting to escape. He was shot through the right shoulder, the ball from a Krag-Jorgensen penetrating his lungs and coming out at the back of his head. The guard, fired the shot. The dead man's home is at Wales Centre, Mich. He enlisted in Cleveland. He had been rejected for service in the Philippines because of a heart ailment. He had been in the regiment for two months. He was awaiting his discharge papers.

EXPLOSION OF A FUSE.

George Frye Seriously Hurt in the Naval Torpedo Station.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 3.—There was an explosion at the naval torpedo station this evening in which George R. Frye lost an eye and possibly the use of both hands. It was just before the firing of a torpedo. Frye was in the laboratory, when it suddenly exploded, throwing him to the floor. He was picked up covered with blood and sent to the hospital.

His hands were found to be badly cut, some of the fingers apparently hanging by threads of skin. His face was blackened and the left eye apparently gone. He was sent to Newport Hospital. This is the first serious accident at the torpedo station since the blowing up of the gunboat Torrey about seven years ago, in which several men were killed.

A PLUCKY OPERATOR.

With One Hand Shot Off a Telegrapher Sticks to His Key.

ALTONA, Pa., Nov. 3.—"Left hand shot off, relieve me as soon as possible," was the message that came over the wires to the superintendent of the Cambria and Clearfield division of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Howard Lowman, operator at Garway. That was early in the morning, and there were no trains up the mountain until afternoon. When asked by the superintendent whether he could take care of the down-country train until afternoon, Lowman replied that he would stick to his desk until relieved. With one hand torn to shreds, he kept the other on his instrument. When assistance came he was found to be unconscious. He fell in a faint. He had bound his arm at the wrist and stopped the flow of blood. The accident resulted from the explosion of an old gun which Lowman used to shoot at a squirrel.

BUYING OUT BELL COMPANY.

The New Telephone Combine Prescribes the Bell's Property.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 3.—Levi B. Dresden, President of the Home Telephone Company, is authority for the statement that the Continental Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company, organized by the Whitney-Elkins-Widener syndicate, is negotiating for the purchase of the Home Telephone Company of this city. The syndicate has already purchased from the directors so far as they have power to sell, and the stockholders will be called together for the sale of their shares on Monday next. The ratification by the stockholders is made necessary by the law of last winter.

RICHARD MANSFIELD SUE.

An Author Seeks to Restrain Him From Printing "Cryano."

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Samuel E. Gross began a suit in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against Richard Mansfield, the actor, and his manager, A. M. Palmer, to recover \$50,000 damages for alleged infringement of copyright of the play "Cryano de Bergerac," stolen by Edward Bond and Gross' play or poem entitled "The Merchant Prince of Corvair."

A SUICIDE'S BULLETINS.

Laudanum Falling, John Jackson Resorts to the Pistol.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 3.—John W. Jackson, aged forty-five years, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head today. Previously he had taken four ounces of laudanum, which failed to take effect. For an hour or two he made notes of his condition and deplored the fact that life was so hard and death no easier. He wrote that if the laudanum did not kill him in half an hour he would resort to the revolver, and was found dead. The bulletins were written on a sheet of paper and lay on his bed.

A University Club for Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 3.—Major H. L. Higginson, of the class of '55, who gave Soldiers' Field to Harvard, has given \$150,000 to the university for the erection of a university club house. The building will be at the corner of Harvard and Quincy Streets, opposite Beck Hall.

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turn via Pennsylvania Railroad. Account travelling of the Winnie Davis Monument and meeting of United-States of the Chesapeake, which will be held November 4, 5, 6, and 7, to return in November 13 inclusive.

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PROBLEM NEAR SOLUTION

Germany Expected to Withdraw From the Samoan Islands.

It Is Believed That Great Britain Will Give Her Substantial Territorial Concessions in Micronesia in Exchange—The Desires of the United States Well Known.

The Samoan negotiations have reached a point where a definite solution of the problem confronting the powers is not likely to be long delayed. Officials here say it may come at any time, for each of the three Governments now thoroughly understands the desires of the other and all realize that a postponement of a final settlement may lead to trouble that will cost more than the entire group is worth. The present arrangement is altogether unsatisfactory, it is said. Realizing that the future of Samoa must be determined quickly, the parties to the protectorate are striving earnestly to reach a mutual understanding and there is a confident feeling that they will succeed, if not to the entire satisfaction of everybody concerned, at least with assurance of mutual respect and a knowledge that the Samoan problem will be removed forever from danger of disturbing the friendly relations between the countries mentioned.

The main question at issue in the negotiations is whether Great Britain or Germany shall surrender its interest in the Samoan protectorate. It appears to be understood between these two countries that the United States shall retain their hold on the islands. So far everything in the current diplomatic exchanges has been very satisfactory to this Government. Germany, there is every reason to believe, is considering the question whether it will be to her advantage to accept certain concessions from Great Britain in return for the transfer of German Samoa to that country, or to retain her hold on the group. It is a matter of great importance, inasmuch as the view of the present status of the negotiations, that Germany has about concluded to transfer her Samoan rights to Great Britain, if equivalent are secured elsewhere than in the Navigator group. From what can be learned on the authority of officials who are posted in the matter the diplomatic situation is this:

The United States have agreed that the continuance of the tripartite protectorate is impracticable and dangerous. This is an endorsement of the opinion expressed by the Samoan commission, consisting of representatives of the three powers. It has been agreed also that a partition of the islands in the group among the parties concerned, with the understanding that each shall assume actual possession and ownership over its share of territory, is the best method of settling the problem. The United States desire actual possession of the islands of the Navigator group, and are willing to surrender elsewhere as their share, and have so informed the other two powers, which appear to have acquiesced in that proposition. This leaves to Great Britain and Germany the division of the other islands, in which, however, the United States will have a share, although not seeking to obtain a majority to divide the islands. There is no reason to doubt the statements made in Berlin that Germany has under consideration the advisability of withdrawing from Samoa if Great Britain will give her substantial territorial concessions in the Navigator group, that widespread South Sea archipelago of small islands of which Germany already controls a large part. It is doubtful whether Germany will be willing to relinquish her share in the Navigator group, but the United States government cannot make the Samoan islands valuable as long as America and England are parties to their control, and it is therefore, according to prevailing belief, willing to withdraw altogether from the group if she can obtain adequate compensation.

That phase of the matter is now being considered by Great Britain and Germany. The United States are standing firmly on their proposition to take Tutuila as their share of the islands, and are watching with interest the game of diplomacy played between the other two countries. While it cannot be said at this stage of the negotiations that Germany is willing to be frozen out, the signs point in that direction. Nobody concerned in the negotiations would be surprised if Germany should without any prolongation of the parley announce her intention of withdrawing from the tripartite protectorate and taking the islands of the Navigator group elsewhere.

The negotiations are being conducted principally in Washington and London. Berlin is taking little interest in them at present, of course. The attitude of the German representatives in England and America is determined in that capital. In London Lord Salisbury and the United States Ambassador, and Count Hatfield, the German Ambassador, are engaged, and in Washington by Secretary Hay, Mr. Munro von Schwarzenberg, special envoy of Germany, and Mr. Tower, the British chargé. Twenty meetings in regard to Samoan affairs between Mr. Hay, Mr. Munro, and Mr. Tower. The two last named were at the State Department yesterday in consultation with the Secretary.

REGISTRATION OF JAILBIRDS.

A Warden in Baltimore Allows Prisoners to Go Outside.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—A sensational state of affairs has been exposed through an investigation at the city jail regarding the escape of prisoners. At a meeting Thursday night the jail board discovered that Warden Hall, who had allowed four prisoners to register at different precincts, had sent them to the register office, sending them to the register office, and that the warden had tried to influence Keeper Murray to give false testimony to the grand jury. Warden Hall and Deputy Warden Murray were not allowed to resign, but were dismissed. It is hinted that the grand jury will make further investigations.

A Machine to Fire Locomotives.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 3.—A device has been invented by a patentman of this city which is expected to work a revolution in the matter of firing engines on railroad trains, and it will soon be given a test by the Pennsylvania Company, with a view to using it in that system. The device is a machine to throw coal into the furnace of an engine and to distribute it, and the appliance is so arranged that the engineer, by turning a little wheel, can place the coal in the furnace at the rate of about twenty-one cubic feet in a second. This work is now done by the fireman with a shovel. The machine has been tried and it has been found to work perfectly, and it is thought that it will solve the problem of poor firing of engines, and do away with the fireman entirely.

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MR. WOODRUFF'S AMBITION.

He Aspires to the Candidacy for Vice President Next Year.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—A despatch from Washington to the "Brooklyn Eagle" says: "Any doubt which may have been entertained by public men as to the candidacy of Senator Woodruff for Vice President, on the Republican ticket next year, were dissipated this week by Senator Chauncey M. Depew. The junior Senator from New York stated emphatically to friends here that Mr. Woodruff not only was a bona fide candidate to succeed Vice President Hobart, but that he had already secured the promise of Senator Platt's support and had asked Mr. Depew for his aid in obtaining the prize."

As Mr. Woodruff is not known to any extent in the West and South among the politicians of the Republican party, his friends will have to take some means to increase his circle of political acquaintances in those directions. If, however, he goes into the next National Republican Convention with him, Senator Platt and his friends will probably be able to make him a voice to lead the nomination for the young Brooklynite. Senator Depew intimates that in Mr. Woodruff's case a great deal depends upon the result of the election in Brooklyn next Tuesday.

As the Lieutenant Governor has taken on his own shoulders the entire management of the campaign in King's county, his defeat would, of course, seriously diminish the chances of securing the nomination for Vice President. Should he ultimately reduce or wipe out the normal Democratic majority in Brooklyn, however, his prospects of winning the nomination are considerably enhanced. Republican circles here are exceedingly good. If the big Western interests that were induced to accept Mr. Hobart at Chicago could be brought into line for Mr. Woodruff, he would have a very good chance of success. He made one statement which somewhat startled his listeners here. While speaking of Lieutenant Governor Woodruff's candidacy for the Vice Presidency, some one asked Gen. Frederick B. Grand what he spoke of as a possible candidate for that position, and that certain contingencies might arise that would necessitate the nomination of a soldier as the running mate of President McKinley in 1900. "That is so," said Senator Depew, significantly. "We may need a soldier in 1900. We may need Dewey."

ESTIMATED VOTE IN NEW YORK.

The Majorities Republicans and Democrats Expected to Poll.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—President L. E. Quigg, of the Republican county committee, got fresh reports from all the Republican leaders and from the leaders of the Independent Labor party today, and after going over them, he made a statement of the situation as he found it, which said in part: "It is safe to say that 268,000 votes will be cast. Ten thousand will go to the Socialist party. The Prohibitionists, the column of black and defective votes, and to the other erratic column. If, therefore, the voting conditions were precisely those of last year, the Republicans have a vote of 155,000 and we should have a vote of 102,000. But the voting conditions are disturbed by the Independent Labor party, which has made its debut in the campaign in its own way and directly to its own people."

If the Independent Labor party is capable of polling 30,000 votes, the Republican ticket has won. The leaders of the Independent Labor party believe that their supporters are capable of polling 50,000 votes at the very least. But if they poll 20,000 they will have polled very little more than the vote will stand. For the fusion ticket, 127,000; for Tammany Hall, 128,000."

The executive committee of Tammany Hall held its last meeting before election today. The thirty-five district leaders made their reports to Mr. Croker, telling him how many majority they expected to get in their districts. In times past it has been the custom to make the figures public immediately after the meeting. This year for some reason or other they were not made public and they were not even read at the meeting. No explanation was given for this change in policy.

The reporters who were present and who talked with individual leaders before and after the meeting got from them figures that are said to be approximately those that were turned into the Tammany chairman. They totaled up a majority of over 50,000.

J. R. SOVEREIGN'S LETTER.

A Covert Scheme to Defeat Colonel Bryan's Nomination.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Tammany Hall made public today a letter written in Buffalo by J. R. Sovereign, asserting that the Independent Labor party was really not a representative organization. The letter declared that some of the Republican candidates for the Assembly and for Congress were the tools of the Independent Labor party, and that the "black list" of the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York. Mr. Sovereign said at the close of his letter:

"I can use a scheme in this election to accomplish the defeat in next year's convention of labor's pestifer